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LE LULLI, CHALFTHATAGES CROUP

For week ending 11 January 1949

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The Palestine problem again case to the forestant this week as Egypt and Israel agreed to a cease fire and carrot analysice negotiations under auspices of the UN Mediator. The uniform, however, seemed once again to be determined by the actual page of events in the field. Although the Decurity Council resumed discussion of the Indonesian question, amid share consurt from Egypt and the Fer Eastern nations for its failure to halt Dutch "aggression," no further action has as yet been taken. The SC "neutral" committee has submitted to the contending powers a proposal for settling the Berlin currency problem, but its chances for acceptance appear doubtful. Meanwhile in Washington, the US, Canada and the five Western Union powers continued negotiations toward an Atlantic Pact.

The Palestine problem. British determination to station troops in Agaba and to alert naval elements in the newsterraness reflects UK recogmation of Arab military impotence and the necessity for some minimum convairment of Taraeli forces. in deference to the general desire not te impede the efforts of the UN Conciliation Commission, the UK has decided not to complain to the Security Council about Israel's shooting down five RAF planes. Nevertheless, the repercussions of the attack will probably exercise some temporary restraining influence on the Israelis. The presence of British troops near the Palestinian boundaries will confine PGT forces to Palestine itself. It will also reinforce the weakened bargaining position of the Arabs before the Conciliation Commission and improve the chances that the southern Wegeb may be awarded to one or more of Britain's Arab allies. While Israel is threatening to bring the matter of British troop movements before the SC, claiming that these viciate the Palestine truce, the execution of this threat would expose the Israelis to similar criticism. Thus it is doubtful whether Israel will follow through with this complaint and it is certain that the Council would do nothing about it, if made.

Pacause of their military reverses, the Arab states are more amenable now than ever before to discuss some adjustment of the Palestine dispute. While the Israelis are ready to talk, there is still danger that, flushed with victories and unchecked by the un, they may still seek to extend their military gains in Palestine proper to us to obtain a better basis for

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bargaining. Thus, unless the realities of the situation are constantly held up to both parties through Angle American pressure, the chances of the Conciliation Commission's securing a sattlement will be limited.

Araba may sack deal with I alrows Tricolitania. **Recent indications that local Arab leaders desire to make a "deal" with the Italians over trusteeship terms should return of Trupolitatin to Italy appear likely, may offer a means of reconciling the local population to this eventuality and of thus avoiding guerrilla was fure --- at present a main obstacle to such a solution. While Tripolitanian lenders, distrusting eny Italian promises, threaten hostilities if the Italians return, some have stated that as soon as Tripolitania's award to Italy seemed certain they wished to start bargaining with the Italians, using the threat of guerrilla warfare to force from them the best possible terms. These Arabs seek -- (1) limits on Italian investment, immigration and tandholding; (2) assurances Italy would give up her trusteeship et a definite future date; and (3) training of future Arab administrators. Only through some such bargain could the present Arab leaders apparently retain their hold over their followers, avert disorders and explain satisfactonily the delay in independence. Furthermore, unless a "deal" of this kind is made, the Tripolitanians might declare their own independence and appeal to the Arab states for aid in the event that Italian return appears likely **

US and UK trade unions plot course of world labor realignment. US and UK labor consultations in Edvance of the 17 Sanuary session of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris will determine the timing and manner of Anglo-American withdrawal from that organization. The CIO and the British Trades Union Congress, having a ready taken vigorous measures against Communists within their own reaks, are equally committed against continued participation in an organization which both now acknowledge to be Soviet-controlled. TUC and CIO leaders awa, however, approached a formal break with the WFTU with caution, since they view as prerequisites for such withdrawal: (1) devalopment of se ecceptable international labor organization to replace the WFTU; (2) assurance of support from other non-Communist Western national labor organizations; and (3) documentation of "the record" proving Soviet-Communist control of the WFTU. The official recognition recently accorded to the FRF Trade Union Advisory Committee by the CEEC has fulfilled the first of these prerequisites. Pledges of support from Benelux and Scandinavisa labor organizations and from French and Italian non-Communist labor have ensured that an Anglo-American withdrawal would be almost immediately fallowed by a general exodus of the Federation's Western elements. The Poris FTU session would then provide the opportunity for a final documentation of the unremitting efforts of the USSR to use the WFTU as an instrument of its foreign policy objectives.

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Chies obstructs TRO efforts to evacuate Shanghai refugees. Pleas of the International Refugee Organization for sirlifting 6,000 of the 8,000 stateless White Russian, Polich and Baltic refugees stranded in the Shanghai sector have been helted by the imposition, by the Chinese Civil Aviation Authority, of exceletant landing fees for the use of the Shanghai Civil Airport. The IRO, however, will continue to push its efforts to recove this group from the war area to a temporary haven in the Philippines. In the afforts to obtain a relevantion of the Chinese Government's attitude, which apparently arose from facture of the Chinese Government's attitude, to get a share in the afrlifting contract, the IRO will be strongly supported by the US. Along with other IRO members, the US is conscious of the blow to Western prestige which round meson if the refugees were to be forcibly repartiated to Soviet-Satellite stees.

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New ECR Coal Committee rule. Establishment by the RCE Coal Committee of a Utilization Working Party to study the long-term aspects of fuel utilization in Europe marks a step forward in the work of this Committee and foreshadows a continuing field of usefulness for ECE. The original function of the Coal Committee was to allocate between various European users the them short supply of coal. As the coal supply has become more satisfactory, the chief problem has changed to that of the most rational use of these resources. The Coal Committee's new attack on this problem reflects the desire of PCE member countries to make continuing use of the Committee as an instrument of economic cooperation. Although the FCE was originally set up to deal with reconstruction and rehabilitation problems, other ECE committees, too, are gradually shifting their emphasis to long-term European economic problems.

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European importers desire new approach to wheat agreement. In a recent meeting at The Hague, the UK, Sweden, Norway, France, Italy and the Nether-lands have decided that at the International Wheat Conference on 25 January, they will seek a new wheat agreement instead of the draft rejected by the US Senate in 1948. Because of the increased world wheat supply, they favor lower prices with, in place of a fixed maximum price, a sliding scale declining ten points annually. They will argue for a three instead of a five year agreement, but expedt to use their consent to a five-year extension as a bargaining point for lower prices.